The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1804

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5. 1741.

IT is the common Artifice of ſuch as take upon them to ſupport bad Cauſes, to pretend thoſe that oppoſe, maintain Doctrines they never thought of, meerly to prevent the World's ſeeing the Truth of what they really maintain. All I propoſed in ſome late Papers was to ſhew, that the ...nt Licence of ſome Writers had a natural Tendency to endanger the Liberty of the Preſs. Upon this ...AMPION takes fire (as indeed he had Reaſon) ...dly charges me with being an Enemy not to ...us Libels, againſt which I wrote, but to the ...of the Preſs, for which I had expreſſed the ut...ncern. By the ſame Rule, whoever writes a ...per againſt *Intemperance*, may be repreſented as ...er, and his Writings conſtru'd into an Overt...arving his Readers, or at leaſt recommending it ...o ſtarve themſelves. Men of good Senſe and ...ciples will eaſily diſcern between what I have ...id in this Paper, and what *Captain Vinegar* and ...*Lilbourne* have made me ſay in the *Champion*. ...ays ready to anſwer for my own Words, but, ..., I ſhould be a little out of Sorts, if I ſhould be ...to render an Account for theirs. People who ...Diſtinction between *Liberty* and *Licentiouſneſs* a..., are like to take as little Heed to their Man...to their Language; and, for my own Part, I ...ith equal Readineſs expect to ſee them mean well, ...e Senſe. But Paſſion and Prejudice perhaps (of ...o Author had ever more) may excuſe even this. ...the Liberty and Licence of the Preſs, is not a ...ion without a Difference, cannot but be plain to ...who can diſcern between Arguing and Scolding. ...was a doubt, even amongſt the beſt-bred People, ...y Man thought himſelf injur'd, he might ſtate ...vances in the fulleſt and plaineſt Manner with...nce. But the very Rabble themſelves condemn ...k in hard Names and foul Suggeſtions, without ...t of Evidence to take off the Imputation of aban...ite. Now when Complaints are put into Wri...l ſo are convey'd to the Preſs, I would be glad ...why Decency ſhould not be expected in that as ...in any other Method? Slander is a Thing ab... Private Life, and ſcarce any Man has the Face ...he has belied another, with an Intent to ruin ...racter. But will any one who is well acquainted ...r late Diſputes, make any Difficulty of owning ...ultitudes of Stories have been coined and circu... purely to aſperſe Men in High Stations by ſuch ...not poſſibly believe what they ſaid? Practices of ...d may be, and, I believe, are neceſſary for the ...of Factions; but it is ſimply impoſſible they ...be either neceſſary or uſeful to the Nation. A ...or Liberty of enquiring into and examining ...and reaſoning upon them freely, is, queſtionleſs, ...y Free People; but a Licence for publiſhing Lies, ...ring Sedition from thence, is, as I take it, a ...ain.

...out queſtion, artful Politicians have ſometimes ...themſelves of very ill-grounded Diſtinctions, and ...the People of Things by a cunning Subſtitution ...ds; but does it follow from thence that we muſt ...er diſtinguiſh? Becauſe the Advocates for Unli...Obedience to Kings confounded the Reverence ...the Crown with the Submiſſion due to the Legiſla...ſhall we imitate them by confounding Reſiſtance ...ellion? Or on account of what is allow'd to be ...e by Neceſſity, muſt we inſiſt on a Right of ...ng any Government when it acts not according ...ſentiments, or employs not our Friends? *L'E*... argued for an Obedience which would in its ...uences have introduced Slavery. *Filmer* avow...poſed Arbitrary Government, not only in his ...Book *Patriarcha*, but alſo in another *Treatiſe ...the Anarchy* of a *Mix'd* or *Limited Monarchy*. ..., and many others, have maintain'd theſe Maxims ...But do we who argue only for Obedience to the ...ution (wherein the Legal Power of the People is ...ed) do we, I ſay, fall into their Errors? Is there ...ide, is there not an apparent Difference, between ...Submiſſion to Laws made by the Advice of the ...and with the Conſent of the People, as well as ...yal Authority; and extorting a blind and abject ...ance with the Will and Pleaſure of a Prince? ...ertainly there is.

Such then as are true and hearty Friends to Liberty are not, as the CHAMPION ſuggeſts, for treating without Reſerve KINGS, PARLIAMENTS, and *Miniſtries*, without aſſigning any other than general Reaſons for ſuch a Conduct. It would be a bad Precedent, and in Proceſs of Time might, nay muſt, turn upon themſelves. But the true Lovers of Liberty have been always for maintaining the Conſtitution; not as the Loyaliſts of old were for the Prerogative, without knowing why or wherefore, but becauſe they knew the Conſtitution to be the ſole Barrier by which Liberty can be ſecured againſt the Arts of deſigning Miniſters on one hand, and the Schemes of Pretended Patriots on the other: Experience having ſhewn that our Conſtitution is peculiarly ſuited to this excellent Purpoſe, and may be ſtiled a *Bulwark*, or *Sea-Wall*, againſt all Tyrannical Inundations of One, of Few, or Many. This was what indeared it of old to *Bracton* and *Forteſcue*, and in later Times to *Bacon*, *Whitlock*, *Temple*, *Tyrrell*, and the *Younger Hampden*, who always diſtinguiſh'd between the exorbitant Power which ſome corrupt Lawyers would veſt in the Crown alone, and that juſt and legal Submiſſion which is due of Right to the Legiſlature, and the yielding of which demonſtrates a Man's Affection, or, if you will, Loyalty to the Conſtitution. From theſe Sentiments they juſtly derived the Title of *Patriots*. Men of another Way of thinking are Innovators, at leaſt the Law would ſtile them worſe.

By way of Anſwer to this, we are told of a Pamphlet publiſhed near Thirty Years ago, intituled, A SHORT HISTORY of the PARLIAMENT; *i.e.* that *Parliament* which *approved* the *Peace* of UTRECHT, and which is ſaid to have been written by an *Illuſtrious Patriot* ſtill *living*, and, for his *Country's Sake*, may HE long live! But, ſuppoſing this little Tract what they eſteem it, a ſevere Invective againſt that Parliament; What then? Will they have this ſingle Example weigh down Reaſon and all other Authorities? This is complimenting the Author with a witneſs. It is like calling a Man *Prime Miniſter*, and magnifying his Power with his Prince, with a View to remove him from his Preſence. I am for more Sincerity and leſs Complaiſance. If I really ſaw this Pamphlet in ſuch a Light as they ſee, or pretend to ſee it, I would not heſitate in ſpeaking my Opinion: But, for my own Part, I think it perfectly agreeable to the Principles I have laid down, and as oppoſite as any Thing can be to thoſe Libels they would ſhelter under its Shadow. I know it will be expected I ſhould juſtify this, and I am prepared to do it; the rather, becauſe this is not the firſt Time we have heard of this Pamphlet, nor *Lilbourne* the *firſt* of their *Scribes* who has mentioned it: And as ſome People are caught even by ſlight Appearances, it is requiſite a Point of this Nature ſhould be ſet in a full and fair Light.

Several Circumſtances concurred to render any Repreſentations againſt this Parliament more agreeable to our Conſtitution, than ever fell out at any other Time. The Diſſolution of an Alliance formed for the moſt noble Purpoſe, that of Reſcuing and Re-eſtabliſhing the Freedom of *Europe*, and carried on with ſuch Succeſs, as it wounded the Honour of the Nation, ſo it endanger'd our own and our Neighbours future Security, by deſtroying all the Credit of ſuch Confederacies for a long Track of Time, as we have fatally experienc'd ſince. The Proceedings of this Parliament were not only repugnant to the Intereſts of *Britain*, and ſubverſive of the Balance of Power in *Europe*, but they were alſo contradictory to the declar'd Sentiments of that very Aſſembly; ſo that their own Judgments confirm'd the Cenſures of others. Many violent and unuſual Proceedings, ſuch as expelling Members, voting People guilty, often without Evidence, ſometimes before Trial, and bringing a Dozen Lords at once into the Upper Houſe, ſeemed to threaten extraordinary Machinations. We cannot in Juſtice therefore make uſe of a Diſcourſe, which the preſſing Exigencies of thoſe diſtracted Times render'd neceſſary, to give countenance to a Shoal of Papers and Pamphlets, written in the moſt moderate Situation of Things, when Heats and Frays, Broils and Contentions, Severity and Oppreſſion, are heard of no-where but amongſt thoſe who are concern'd in Intereſt to create Grievances, that they may complain of them.

Waving however all theſe Apologies, the Treatiſe in itſelf may be well defended, for there is nothing in it but what is ſtrictly agreeable to our Conſtitution No true Friend to Liberty ever pretended Parliaments were infallible, or that we ought ſo to eſteem them. This very Pamphlet ſhews the contrary, but in an argumentative Way, by plain ſtating of Facts, and regu'ar Citations of Authorities. It is not an Allegory, it is not a Fiction, it is not a Declamation, in ſhort, it is not the leaſt like the late Charge upon a Motion, but a candid Proſpect of what the Majority had done againſt the Senſe and Intereſt of their Conſtituents, clearly made out by all the Kinds of Evidence which they could admit. If it imputes, it convicts; if it diſputes the Cenſures of the H— of C—, it manifeſts their Injuſtice; in ſhort, the Matter, Stile and Spirit ſhew it the Work of one moſt ſincerely affected with the Misfortunes of his Country. There is not the leaſt Sign of ſeditious Joy, or Tranſport of having ſuch indubitable Advantages over ſuch conſiderable Perſons, but on the contrary, a real Tenderneſs for the Reputation of Parliaments, and the Honour of the Nation. It is not of ſuch Inquiries, it is not againſt ſuch Pamphlets we at preſent complain, for we think with the learned Secretary, that ſuch as do what they ſhould not, muſt be content to hear what they would not.

Beſides, this very *Hiſtory* was not publiſhed till the Parliament was diſſolved a time, when from the Nature of our Government the freeſt Applications are made to the People, into whoſe Hands their Rights then revert. Whereas the firſt Day of a Seſſions, the *Champion* thus precluded a Parliament, and delivered them over, as far as in his Power lay, to the Scorn and Contempt of his Readers, without the Poſſibility of their deſerving it:

'This Day the Parliament is to meet at *Weſtminſter*, 'when a *moſt gracious Speech* will be delivered from the 'Throne; and both Houſes will return the Compliment 'in Two humble *Addreſſes*; all which will be printed 'and diſperſed through the Kingdom, to manifeſt our 'extreme Happineſs in the *cordial Unanimity* at preſent 'ſubſiſting among the Three Branches of the Legiſla'ture.'— In the *Hiſtory*, there is no Complaint of our Conſtitution, no aſperſing the Members of this or that County, no threatning of Boroughs, in ſhort no Deſign or Deſire appears of changing the Frame of Things, but plain Facts and nervous Reaſonings are preſented to the Reader's View, and all is left, as it ought to be, to the People's Choice. Whereas in the *Champion*, and *other Papers* I need not mention, Men, who have not ſo much as a Vote for a Member, ſet up for Legiſlators, propoſe in direct Terms altering the Government of theſe Kingdoms, and contending for the immediate cutting off what they call the rotten Part of the Conſtitution, tho' it may be well doubted, whether any Parliament could legally deprive their Conſtituents of Powers which are their Birthright, and in virtue of which they elect Repreſentatives; beſides a Variety of Projects of almoſt as daring a Nature.

Thus it appears, that the Pamphlet to which they appeal decides againſt them. The legal Liberty of the Preſs is ſhewn to be abſolutely diſtinct from licentious Libelling; and thoſe Patriots of the new Stamp are demonſtrated to be very unlike all the Patriots who have gone before them. It remains therefore with the People, whether they will adhere to the Conſtitution deriv'd to them from their Anceſtors, or accept a new one from the CHAMPION or the Author of the PERSIAN LETTERS.

R. FREEMAN.

To Mr. FREEMAN.

PAtience, dear Sir!—you ſhould not write,—but laugh
At mad Sir *F-d-g*, and at dull 'Squire *R*—.
They bawl for Freedom,— meaning nothing leſs;
Their Writings cauſe— the Danger of the Preſs.
Of Jails and Pillories the Cheat complains,
And ere the Law condemns,— the Law arraigns.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 3. *N. S.*

A Paper is publiſh'd here, ſuppoſed to have been drawn up at Vienna, intituled, *A Draught of an Anſwer to be returned by the Electors of the Empire to the Declarations of the Marſhal de Belle-iſle*, wherein, after Mention is made of the Intereſts of the Great Duke of Tuſcany, 'tis obſerv'd, 'That the Reaſon why this 'Prince only addreſs'd himſelf to Ruſſia, England, and 'Holland, to deſire them to contribute their Good-'Offices to promote his Election to the Imperial Dig'nity, and of his not applying for that Purpoſe to the 'Crown of France, was, that he did not think it could 'be of any Signification, after the Declaration made by

'that Crown, that it would not interfere in the Election, &c.

The Bavarian Troops have taken Poſſeſſion of the Town and Caſtle of Paſſau in the following Manner, viz. 'On the 30th of July at Night, a Meſſenger arriv'd at 'Paſſau to hire 16 Horſes at the Poſthouſe for a Nobleman who was upon the Road, and at the ſame time demanded the Gate of the City to be opened. Next 'Morning at Day break, came a conſiderable Detachment of Bavarian Horſe, followed by two Battallions, 'which immediately ſeized the Gate, and the Commandant ſoon after ſent to the Biſhop to deliver up the 'Citadel; when Conditions were immediately agreed 'to on both Sides for its Surrender, and about eleven in 'the Forenoon the Gariſon march'd out of the Citadel 'Drums beating, &c. and the Bavarian Troops took 'Poſſeſſion of it.

NB. This is the chief City of Upper Auſtria, and the Emperor Leopold in the laſt War ſpar'd no Pains to preſerve it. The Town is not fortified, but the Citadel is furniſhed with good Ditches, Ramparts, and Outworks.

Bilau, July 30. *N. S.* On the 25th, a Courier who came thro' the Camp from the Lord Hyndford to Mr. Robinſon at Vienna, deliver'd a Letter from his Lordſhip to the Count de Neuperg, importing, *That the Term during which there was Hopes of prevailing with the King of Pruſſia to deſiſt from his former Reſolutions was expir'd without any Poſſibility of obtaining it.* Whereupon the Count de Neuperg ſent away an Expreſs to Vienna, in Company with Lord Hindford's Courier, to know the Intentions of the Court with regard to the future Operations of the Campaign.

Hanover, Aug. 4. *N. S.* The Count d'Oſtein, Envoy Extraordinary from the Queen of Hungary, having receiv'd an Expreſs from Presbourg went immediately to Herrenhauſen, when, we are aſſured he declar'd to the King, 'That the ſaid Princeſs having the moſt entire 'Confidence in his Majeſty's Friendſhip, referred the Care 'of her Intereſts with regard to Sileſia wholly to him, be-'ing perſuaded that the King, knowing the Importance 'and Neceſſity of maintaining the Pragmatick Sanction, 'would in all reſpects ſhew a due Regard to it.' They ſay that in purſuance of this Declaration his Majeſty has ſent freſh Inſtructions to Lord Hindford in Sileſia. The Queen of Hungary's other Miniſter the Baron de Jaxheim, whoſe Commiſſions relate more immediately to the Intereſts of the Great Duke of Tuſcany, having receiv'd his Letters of Recall, preſented them on the 1ſt Inſtant to the King in a private Audience at Herrenhauſen, when he actually took Leave of his Majeſty; but the very next Day he receiv'd a Courier from Vienna, with Orders to ſtay, which he immediately went and communicated to the King, who was pleaſed to expreſs his Satisfaction at his longer Stay. They ſay a Miniſter will ſhortly be here from the Court of France, with a Commiſſion of the laſt Importance.

Paris, Aug. 4. *N. S.* Since the Orders iſſued for aſſembling Troops on the Frontiers, all the Foreign Miniſters go more aſſiduouſly than ever to Verſailles to ſpy out the true Motive of it. The Dutch Ambaſſador Van Hoey went the 1ſt inſt. to Court, and after having had a long Conference with the Cardinal de Fleury din'd with his Eminency, as the other Miniſters did at the ſame time with the Count de Maurepas, who had the ſame Day ſeveral General Officers at his Levee, when ſeveral Plans were taken into Conſideration. The Count de Maurepas, who has the Care of the Marine, applies ſo cloſe to that Province, that the King is able in caſe of Need to fit out 60 Men of War.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Aug. 3. Wind S. W. Arrived the Wager Tender from Plymouth. Came down and remains the Orontis, Peters, for Jamaica. Remain the two Men of War and two Storeſhips.

Graveſend, Aug. 3. Paſs'd by the Nathaniel, Hayman, from New York; the Britannia, Hutchinſon, from Barbados; the Peter and Bridget, Neilſon, from Norway.

Arrived

At Barbados, the William, Corniſh, from Topſham; the Induſtry, Millerſon, from Lancaſter.

LONDON, Auguſt 5.

Letters of the 15th ult. from Milan ſay, they have Advice from Turin, that the King of Sardinia, who is recover'd of his Indiſpoſition, continues to aſſure the Miniſters of the King of Great Britain and the Queen of Hungary, that he will not hearken to any Meaſures contrary to the Maintenance of the Peace and Balance of Power in Italy; and that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador who reſided at his Court is gone away very ſuddenly. 'Tis reported that the Queen of Hungary, in order to bind his Sardinian Majeſty the more firmly to her Intereſts, is diſpos'd to yield to him the Vigevaneſe, which is a Province lying between the Novareſe and Tortoneſe, and was demanded by that Prince at the Peace in 1737, when the two other Provinces were allotted to him.

Thoſe of the 18th from Venice, mention Advice from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Signior having conſented to yield Kouli Kan ſome of the Conqueſts of which he demanded Reſtitution, his Accommodation with Perſia was ſign'd immediately after; and that there was a Talk of a Secret Treaty concluded betwixt 'em.

A Letter of the 19th ult. from Breſlau ſays, it appears from ſundry Circumſtances, that the King of Pruſſia is ſtrongly ſollicited to declare for the Intereſts of the Elector of Bavaria. Whether any Propoſals have been made to him for that Purpoſe from the Court of France is a Secret; but they write from Vienna, that the French Reſident there declares, that he has not yet receiv'd any certain Advice that the King his Maſter is to ſend an Army into Bavaria. The Vienna Letters, which are of the 18th ult. add, that 'tis believed the Queen's Coronation at Prague in Bohemia will be put off till next Year; and that the States of Hungary are inclinable to accept of the Great Duke as their Co-Regent with the Queen, on condition that if that Princeſs die before him, he reſign it.

Letters of the 25th ult. from Francfort ſay, that the Marſhal de Belle-iſle in his Return from Paris went to Mentz, and declar'd to the Elector what Motives have determin'd the King of France to aſſemble ſeveral Bodies of Troops on the Frontiers; but that his Majeſty has no Deſign to diſturb the Tranquillity of the Empire, but on the contrary to maintain it, by ſecuring the Freedom of the Election of an Emperor.

Thoſe of the 22d from Swiſſerland ſay, that the Griſons are ſtill much divided about the renewing of the Alliance with France. The Party who are for it ſay it ought to be done, the ſooner becauſe the Helvetic Body has little or no Concern with the Court of Vienna ſince the Death of the late Emperor; which Event, 'tis obſerv'd by the way, has not been notify'd by the Court of Vienna to the Cantons, as it was to other States and that by ſuch a Neglect of them they are diſguſted.

Tho' great Stores of Corn are laying up in ſeveral Places of French Flanders, and ſeveral Motions are ſtill talk'd of on that Side, yet the Government of the Auſtrian Netherlands does not ſeem to be concern'd at it.

The States-General have prohibited the Exportation of Hay out of their Country, till the 1ſt of July, 1742.

Letters of the 11th ult. from Genoa ſay, that three Days before arrived there from Venice the Earl of Lincoln, and Horatio Walpole, Eſq; jun. who have been near three Years on their Travels.

'Tis ſaid that the States of ſeveral Provinces depending on the Elector of Cologne, perſiſt in their Refuſal to conſent to the Levy of an extraordinary Sum demanded by his Electoral Highneſs, for fulfilling the Engagements he has enter'd into with certain Powers; and that in ſupport of their Refuſal they argue, that as they don't think a War either advantageous or neceſſary, they can't in Conſcience acquieſce in the Impoſition of ſo heavy a Burden upon the People, who have already ſcarce wherewithal to ſupport the ordinary Charges.

The Dyet of Sweden have ordered a Body of 4000 Horſe to be immediately tranſported to Finland.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Regency met at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, and further prorogued the Parliament to Thurſday the Tenth Day of September next.

Yeſterday died of a violent Fever at his Houſe in King-ſtreet Weſtminſter, Mr. Francis Anett, a very eminent and wealthy Butcher.

Laſt Week the Lady of the Lord Viſcount Barrington, Member of Parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, was ſafely deliver'd of a Daughter at his Seat in Hampſhire.

Laſt Thurſday died in the 66th Year of his Age, at Ware in Hertfordſhire, Mr. John Docrea, ſen. an eminent Malt Factor of that Town.

We hear from Coventry, That at the Aſſizes held there on Saturday laſt, the great Cauſe which has been for ſeveral Years depending between the Corporation and the Pariſhioners there, concerning the Cauſeways near that City, came on to be try'd; That the Iſſue was, Whether the Pariſhioners or the Corporation were obliged to repair; and that upon a full Hearing it appeared, that the Pariſhioners were obliged to repair; and a Verdict went againſt them accordingly.

BANKRUPT.

Chriſtopher Bacon, now or late of Holt in the County of Norfolk, Grocer.

High Water this Day at London Bridge. { Morning 04 46 | Evening 05 0

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India 157. South Sea 104 1-half to 1 4th. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 8ths. New ditto 110 1 4th to 3 8ths. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 96. Four per Cent. ditto 76. Royal Aſſurance 90 1-half. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 10s. Prem. Bank Circulation 6l. Prem. South Sea lies 7-8ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3l. 15s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3 4ths. Long Bank 114. Equivalent 109 1-half.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I. On Diſputes and Controverſies in Religion.

What have the greateſt Part of the Comments and Glo upon the Laws of God ſerved for, but to make the p more doubtful, and to perplex the Senſe? What h the Effect of thoſe multiplied curious Diſcuſſions, and Niceties, but Obſcurity and Uncertainty, leaving the more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loſs?

Locke on Hum. Underſtand. B. III. C. 10.

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THE only ſhort and moſt infal Cure in the Univerſe for the Venereal D from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt extreme and ble Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices roughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and ry Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, call'd Clap, with all their Symptoms, tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely carried it in a few Days, and ſo as effectually to prevent and Juices from being tainted with any remaining on one Hand, or a ſeminal Gleet or Weakneſs on the other.

And the moſt inveterate Degree of the French attended with Nocturnal Pains, univerſal Breaki and all the other moſt exaſperated Symptoms, overcome by it, and effectually and much more red than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, pairing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, to beſpeak it the only appoſite Remedy or true Antidote in the World; and this ſome Thouſands their great Joy experience'd.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and be accompliſh'd, without the Knowledge of the Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury by only a Doſe or two of it, be perfectly freed Apprehenſions; for it ſuffers no lurking Venom in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Br a gentle, eaſy, and moſt effectual Manner.

All ſuch likewiſe as doubt they have ſome remai licks of former Injuries, may by a few Doſes of it ſ themſelves from all Suſpicion of that Kind; for it no Foulneſs, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever main in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and Account, in all ſcorbutick, ſcrophulous, and even Eruptions or Foulneſſes of the Skin, Glandulous S and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this moſt Noble Anti-Syphilitick Six Shillings a Pot, which, conſidering its extraordi ficacy, one Pot only being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to pliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and pointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Ba Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Cl Church-Yard in the Strand, ready ſealed up with a Inſtructions, by the Peruſal of which, all Perſons w ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disea perfectly underſtand their own Condition, and know when, and when not, the Venereal Poiſon is rooted out of their Bodies

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Sp

Batavia, Dec. 1. 1740.

THE 23d ult. was obſerv'd as a Day of Thankſgiving to God for his Deliverance of this City from the pernicious Deſigns of the Chineſe, and for his having permitted them to fall into the horrid Pit which they had digged for others. At Day-break all the Ships that were in the Road hung out their Streamers, and at eight o'Clock began Divine when a Text alluding to the Circumſtance of was choſen out of 1 Sam. cap. VII. ver. 11, 'And the Men of Iſrael went out of Mizpah, ſu'd the Philiſtines, and ſmote them until they under Bethcar, &c. So the Philiſtines were ed, and they came no more into the Coaſt of and the Hand of the Lord was againſt the Phi-.' After the Sermon in the Afternoon, when xt was theſe Words in Hoſea, cap. VI. ver. 1. Come, and let us return to the Lord, for he hath and he will heal us, he hath ſmitten and he will us up,' there was a general Diſcharge of the from the Caſtle, the Ramparts, all the Forts ts about the Town, and from the Ships in the and the reſt of the Day and Night were ſpent in Rejoycings.

the general Maſſacre of the Chineſe on the 8th, nd 10th of October, that Nation is ſo extirpated City, that except the Women and Children not a Soul of them left. Their Quarter was kept mes for ſeveral Days, till it was entirely deſtroy'd. it was burning, many of the Chineſe were found divers Places, who were either half-ſtarv'd or al-ſfocated with the Smoak, but they were all put ath, as well as thoſe that were in Priſons, and in oſpital. A great Number choſe to put an end to own Lives, after having diſpatch'd their Wives Children. The Chineſe who are retir'd to the In-art of the Iſland ſtill commit Robberies of all ſorts, e Government is taking Meaſures to diſperſe them; ich 'tis hop'd they will ſucceed with the more becauſe thoſe Chineſe are not only Cowards by re, but abſolutely ignorant of the Rules of War, know not how to make uſe of what Artillery they The prodigious Wealth of which this Nation poſſeſs'd, is not to be expreſs'd. Cheſts full of Silver, and other precious Effects, together with rts of Merchandice, have been taken out of Wells, other Places which they had dug for the Purpoſe r Ground. The Natives of the Iſland hated theſe ſe to ſuch a Degree that they ſeem to rejoyce in Ruin, and have actually join'd the Detachments into the Inland Country, in order to aſſiſt them in ompleat Deſtruction of their common Enemy. As Chineſe might think of eſtabliſhing themſelves in Sugar-Mills about this Town, the Government has ght it neceſſary to prevent it, by ſetting Fire to n.

act of a Letter from a Pruſſian Officer in the Camp near Streelen, July 23.

Since the Auſtrian Huſſars carry'd off ſome hun-ds of Cattle, they have attempted nothing more: t notable Expedition having, perhaps, ſo puffed em up that they are willing to enjoy the Fruit of eir Bravery before they make another Trial of their ortune.

Our Patrolls have this Day had a Skirmiſh with the nemy's. After ſome Diſcharges of Small Arms ſe-ral hundred of the Pandours came out of a neigh-uring Wood. They are a Sort of Hungarian High-aymen, from whom the Auſtrians hope to reap the me Advantage as from Free Companies. As ſoon s our Huſſars ſaw them, they fell upon them with uch Fury that they cut a great Number of them to Pieces, and brought one of their Officers and three oldiers to our Camp. The grand and pompous De-cription which we have of theſe Wretches, in the News from Vienna, only ſerves to make them the more ridiculous. At their Arrival every body flock'd to our Camp to ſee them; I can aſſure you, that the Sight of them, far from giving Terror, rather excites Pity. They have a very deſpicable Aſpect, and their Tatters are a plain Token of their Poverty. Their Arms are a great Cutlaſs hung by their Side, a long ſmall Fuſee, and two or three Pair of Piſtols in their Belt. It would be impoſſible for me to give you a clear and exact Deſcription of the comical Medley of their Arms, &c. and the Jokers compare them to Harlequins.'

'To ſpeak ſeriouſly, never was a finer Cavalry ſeen, or in a better Condition than ours, and the Horſes look in as good Plight as if they were juſt come from Paſture.

'The Tranquility of our Troops occaſions much Speculation. Some People think the preſent Calm preſages a violent Storm. Others look upon our Inaction to be the Forerunner of an entire Accommodation.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Aug. 11. *N. S.*

'The Letters from Madrid which are of the 18th ult. intimate as if a Change was ſoon expected in the Miniſtry; that the Marquis d'Uſtaris is to be Secretary at War in the room of the Duke de Montemar who is to have the Regiment of Spaniſh Guards; that M. de la Quintana, Secretary of the Marine and of the Indies, is to be diſmiſs'd, he being blam'd for all the Misfortunes which have fallen upon this Kingdom by the Non-payment of the ſmall Sum ſtipulated in the Convention with the Engliſh, and which if it had been ten times as much the Court would have gladly paid, if they could have foreſeen the Death of the Emperor and the Conſequences with which it has been already attended.

'Thoſe from Bruſſels ſay, that the Diſpoſitions are continued in France to bring ſeveral Armies into the Field this Month, and that the Army for the Maeſe will aſſemble above Charlemont, where a Camp is already mark'd out for 45000 Men, which would not be too ſmall for an Army of 55000. They add, that the Country People have had a Fortnight's Time allow'd them to carry in their Corn, of which a Week is expir'd.

'They write from Hanover, that the Officers continue to grant Furlows of Abſence to their Soldiers, from whence 'tis inferred that it will be ſome time firſt before the Troops take the Field. On the other hand they are of Opinion at Berlin, that the Hopes of an Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary are all over, becauſe the Regiment of Dohna, which had Orders to ſtay there, is march'd to Sileſia.

'Nothing here can be more contradictory than the Advices we have from Venice, and that by Letters of the ſame Date too, concerning the State of Affairs betwixt the Porte and Perſia: For whereas ſome repreſent them not only at Peace but even in a cloſe Alliance, there are other Letters from very good Hands which ſay, they are aſſur'd by Letters from Conſtantinople, that the Perſian Ambaſſador was gone from thence contrary to all Expectation, ſo that a Rupture was believ'd to be unavoidable; that in conſequence, vigorous Preparations were making for a War; that the Grand Vizir had ſent Orders to all the Baſhas both in Europe and Aſia, to aſſemble all the Troops they could, and ſend them to Tauris, Erzerum, and Bagdat, which three Towns are all threaten'd; that ſince the Departure of the Perſian Ambaſſador, the Porte had been over and above complaiſant to the Muſcovite Ambaſſador, it being apprehended by the Divan, that Ruſſia is inclin'd to make an Alliance with Perſia againſt the Ottoman Porte.

'Letters from Italy intimate, as if there was a great Coolneſs betwixt the Courts of Sardinia and Spain, becauſe 'tis certain that Couriers paſs now very ſeldom betwixt Turin and Madrid. The Corſicans begin to be very uneaſy under their old Maſters the Genoeſe, and publickly refuſe to furniſh the Troops of the Republick which are gone over thither in the Place of the French with Proviſions, inſomuch that 'tis apprehended they will take the Field again as ſoon as the French are quite gone off of the Iſland. 'Tis ſaid, that the Genoeſe Commiſſaries who had the Government at Tabarca had been oblig'd to ſurrender that Place to the Tuniſians, who found 94 Pieces of Cannon there, and made 900 Slaves, moſt of them Women and Children.'

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from France.

Extract of a Letter from Paris of Auguſt 11. *N. S.*

'Twas obſerv'd that the Court did not alter their Reſolution of going to Compiegne till the Arrival of an Expreſs from the Marquis de Fenelon, who 'tis ſaid brought the unexpected News that the States General had decla'd, that in caſe of a Rupture betwixt this Nation and the Britiſh, their Engagements with the latter would oblige them to eſpouſe her Intereſts.

N. B. The following *Extract* is publiſhed in one of the Foreign Papers, of which, that the Reader may be the better able to judge, he muſt know, that 'twas publiſh'd there by Order of a certain Miniſter; ſo that tho' it has the modeſt Title of a *Letter*, 'tis a real MANIFESTO.

Extract of a Letter from France.

'We are aſſured, that the Preparations making here for War both by Sea and Land are only by way of Precaution, and that a War is thought on no otherwiſe than as the Engliſh ſhall render it indiſpenſable. If the Danes and Heſſians join the Hanoverians, or rather, if the 12000 Engliſh come over Sea, 'tis certain that the King will ſend an Army of Obſervation towards the Place where they happen to incamp; and the Caſe will be the ſame with regard to the Baltick, where there will be no French Squadron, if one be not ſent thither by the Engliſh.

'The Views of this Court are only to procure a Peace to Europe, provided that other Powers don't oppoſe their good Intentions. The Body of Troops deſign'd in caſe of Need for Bavaria has only receiv'd Orders to advance towards the Rhine, without departing out of the King's Dominions. The Concluſion from hence is, that we could wiſh for ſuch an Accommodation on that Side as may be ſatisfactory to the Elector of that Name, and conſiſtent with the Juſtice due to him. In a Word, we arm prudentially, at a Juncture when all Europe is in Motion: As to the reſt, what we wiſh for is Peace.'

HOME PORTS.

Whitehaven, July 31. This Day arrived here the Hartford, Nicholſon, and the Induſtry, Glaſſer, both from Virginia with Tobacco; and the Eagle, Copeland, from Virginia with Tar; all in ſix Weeks.

Liverpool, Aug. 2. Arrived the Mary, Roughſedge, from Cape Fare; the Fortune, Syers, from St. Kitts; the Mary and Ann, Clague, from Barbados, laſt from Antigua in five Weeks.

Falmouth, Aug. 1. Since my laſt ſailed the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon; and his Majeſty's Ship the Saphire, with the Tranſport-ſhips under his Convoy for Cork.

Plymouth, Aug. 2. Sailed his Majeſty's Ships the Haſtings and Carcaſs Bomb; the Revenge Privateer, Capt. Wimble; the Elizabeth and Sarah, Simpſon, for Milford; the Happy Greive, Chapman, for Briſtol; and the Two Siſters, Bowen, for Leverpool. Arrived the New-England Merchant, Knight, from St. Kitt's.

Weymouth, Aug. 3. This Morning came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Sarah, Baſſet, of and from Portſmouth for Guernſey; the Endeavour, Raymond, of Jerſey from Rotterdam for Oporto. Sailed the Elizabeth, Turner, for London. Wind S. W. and by W.

Pool, Aug. 3. Sailed the William and Thomas, Lander, for London. Wind S. W.

Cowes, Aug. 3. Wind W. On the 1ſt ſailed the Prophet Daniel, Curtois, of and for Cherburgh: On the 2d, the Halfmenden, Bag, of and from Arundale for a Market with Timber; the Deptford's Prize, Capt. Pritchard, the Supply, Tizard, and the Woolwich, White, all for Plymouth.

Southampton, Aug. 4. Since my laſt ſailed hence the Prime Miniſter, Morecock, for St. Kitt's. Wind N. W. and by W.

Deal, Aug. 4. Wind S. Came down and ſail'd thro', the Enterprize, Wood, for Gibraltar; the Orontes, Peters, for Jamaica. Remain his Majeſty's Ships Lark and Dartmouth; the Friendſhip, Kitteridge, for Gibraltar; the Hope, Baker, for Newfoundland; the Maria Galley, Swart, for Genoa.

Gravesend, Aug. 4. Paſs'd by the Buckſnuke, Yeoman, from Stockholm; the Jemima, Clarabut, from Calais.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Nevis, the Willett, Griffiths, from London.

At Leghorn, the Young Jacob, Van Brattum, from Dublin; and the Neptune, Brown, from London.

At Amſterdam, the Young Jacob, Leyen, from Valencia and Catalonia.

At Rotterdam, the ——, Abraham Daalhuyſen, from ditto.

At Belfaſt, the Carolina, Read, from Barbados, and the Providence, Elundell, from Nevis.

At Cork, the Neptune, North, from Monſerrat, and the Mulberry, Greaves, from Philadelphia.

LONDON

LONDON, August 6.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Aug. 11.

'That I did not write to you laſt Poſt, was owing to 'the Tour I made for a Week. I am but juſt return'd, 'full of News and full of Incertainties. They think in 'a very different Manner at Francfort from what they 'think at Paris, or even here; for they ſcruple not to 'affirm, that a warmer Spirit of Patriotiſm was never 'diſcovered in Germany than at preſent. This they 'aſcribe in a great Meaſure to the vigorous Reſolutions 'of the laſt Britiſh Parliament, and to his Britannick 'Majeſty's Preſence in his German Dominions. It had 'been long whiſper'd by the Emiſſaries of a certain Court, 'that the Engliſh were no longer concern'd for the In'tereſts of the Houſe of Auſtria, or at leaſt that they 'were far from being dear to the M——y there. But 'the King's Speech at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſions, the 'Meaſures he has taken ſince his Arrival in the Elector'al Dominions, the Conduct of Mr. Trevor, and the 'prudent Steps taken by the Earl of Hyndford, have 'removed theſe Jealouſies, and convinced the German 'Princes that Great Britain was never more inclined to 'ſupport her own Dignity, and maintain her Right to 'hold the Balance of Power in Europe, than ſhe now 'is, which gives a general Satisfaction to all but the 'declared Creatures of the Houſe of Bourbon. The 'Precautions taken for ſecuring the Freedom of the 'approaching Election of an Emperor, are ſuch as give 'a certain great Miniſter much Uneaſineſs; becauſe it 'is foreſeen that they either will have their Effect, or 'force an Eclairciſſment before he can be prepared for it. 'In two or three Weeks the Army of the Allies of the 'Queen of Hungary will be form'd, and act as Occaſion 'ſhall require.

'There are ſome Private Letters here from Stock'holm, written in a Stile very different from thoſe, the 'the Contents of which have been made Publick. Ac'cording to theſe, there are greater Heats than ever 'amongſt the Stateſmen of that Country, a very great 'Party having been formed in favour of Peace, and the 'Old Adminiſtration. The Fate of the unfortunate 'Secretary is look'd upon as the Criterion in reſpect to 'the Affairs of the North; if he dies, we ſhall proba'bly hear immediately of the War's being commenc'd, 'but if thoſe whom he has ſerv'd can have Intereſt enough 'to get his Sentence changed, it is likely they will get 'the War delayed, for this Summer at leaſt; which 'would alter all Things in that Part of the World, and 'contribute not a little to eſtabliſhing Peace elſewhere.

'It is reported here, that the Breſt Fleet is ſailed, 'ſome ſay to the Coaſt of Spain, to act againſt one Ma'ritime Power, while others fanſy it is gone to the Eaſt 'Indies to act againſt another. Very probably both 'are miſtaken, and this will prove no more than a 'Fleet of Parade, like that which went to the North, 'and that which went to America. France knows 'better Things than to make ſuch a Kind of War, as 'of all others ſhe is leaſt able to maintain.'

They write from the Frontiers of French Flanders, that moſt of the French Troops were march'd out of their Quarters for the Camp which is forming at Givet near the Maeſe, to which the heavy Artillery is likewiſe on the Road, with a great Number of Field-pieces; and that all the Magazines in Hainault, &c are ſtor'd with Ammunition and Proviſions.

They write from Madrid, that they begin to talk again of the Expedition to Italy, and that the General Officers are ſetting out ſucceſſively for Catalonia.

'Tis obſerv'd, that tho' there have been Rejoycings at Madrid, Cadiz, &c. for the raiſing the Siege of Carthagena, yet they have been very moderate. They had Letters at Cadiz from the Havanna, with Advice that Admiral Torres had ſent 12 Ships to la Vera Cruz to fetch the Treaſure which he was to bring to Europe.

The Breſt Squadron continues in that Road.

By the French Mail there's an Account that the Regencies of Tunis and Algier had ceaſed their Hoſtilities againſt the Chriſtians, and that the French in particular are now well treated by them, which will probably alter the Reſolution that was form'd to ſend a Squadron thither to reduce them.

The Providence, Kiſſan, from Dublin to Lisbon, and the Mary, Hays, from Waterford for Oporto, are ſaid to be taken by the Spaniards.

On Tueſday Night laſt died in an advanced Age, at his Houſe in the Great Almonry, Mr. Thomas Gouge, an eminent Bookſeller in Weſtminſter-hall, and upwards of 40 Years one of the Cryers and Courtkeeper of the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter.

Yeſterday Morning died, in Fig-tree-court in the Temple, Robert Price, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law and Recorder of Bury St. Edmund.

Yeſterday Morning dy'd the Hon. John Verney, Eſq; Maſter of the Rolls and Repreſentative in this Parliament for the Borough of Downton in Wiltſhire.

Yeſterday the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Capt. Draper to be Commander of the Wolf Sloop.

Major General Guiſe and Col. Blakeney's Regiments are ordered forthwith to the Weſt Indies to reinforce Brigadier General Wentworth.

This Week a Court Martial was held on board the Sandwich, Commodore Brown, at the Nore, when a Captain and Lieutenant were broke, and a Gunner and Mate were mulcted for ſome time.

Yeſterday Mary Murphy otherwiſe Harris, and Arthur Murphy, were both committed to the Gatehouſe by Col. De Veil, for aſſaulting Miſs Heſter Parker, a Child of about ten Years of Age, in Lambs-conduit-fields, attempting to ſtab her, and feloniouſly ſtripping her of her Wearing-apparel.

The ſame Day a Conſtable was convicted by Col. De Veil in the Penalty of 40 s. purſuant to an Act of Parliament, for refuſing (having proper Notice) to take a Hawker of unſtampt News-papers; which 'tis hop'd will be a Warning to others not to commit the ſame Fault.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge	Morning		Evening	
	05	19	05	36

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 157 1-4th. South Sea 104 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 1-half. New ditto 110 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto nothing done. Royal Aſſurance 90. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 6 l. Salt Tallies 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 109 1-half.

Bank, June 1, 1740.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And Whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending the Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertiſements,* in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legroſs, *Secretary.*

AT the Old LOTTERY-OFFICE, at *North's* Coffee-houſe in *King-ſtreet*, near *Guildhall*, Tickets are Sold by

JOHN HARFORD, *Broker.*

And for the Conveniency of ſuch as are willing to extend their Chances, TICKETS will be divided into Shares; where any Perſon may have a Half, a Quarter, an Eighth, or Sixteenth Part or Share of a TICKET.

Where will be kept, during the Drawing, correct Numerical and Regiſter Books; where Perſons entering their Numbers, and paying 6 d per Ticket, ſhall have an immediate Account of their Succeſs, if in Town, and by the firſt Poſt to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland.

The ſaid John Harford continues to ſell Tickets in the ſame advantageous Method to the Purchaſers, as he has practiſed for ſeveral Lotteries paſt, by which means a ſingle Ticket to any Number of Tickets, may be bought at a much lower Price than in the common Way.

All Letters Poſt paid, will be duly anſwer'd.
Schemes given gratis.

Laſt Saturday was Publiſh'd,
(Price one Shilling)
No. I *(containing* Seven *Sheets) of the*

SUPPLEMENT to Dr. *Harris's* LEXICON TECHNICUM; which, with thoſe Two Volumes, will make the moſt uſeful Set of Books and compleat Body of Arts and Sciences yet extant, and is a very conſiderable Improvement of Mr. Chambers's *Cyclopædia.*

By a SOCIETY *of* GENTLEMEN.

N.B. A Number of this Work will be publiſhed regularly once a Fortnight, and the Whole completed in about Thirty Numbers.

Printed for *T. Cooper* at the Globe in Paternoſter Row, and ſold by the following Bookellers, viz. F. Gyles in Holbourn, J Stagg in Weſtminſter Hall, J Clarke and E. Comyns under the Royal Exchange; T Wotton, J. Whiſton, and C. Bathurſt, in Fleet-ſtreet; J. Hawkins in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, and R. Dodſley in Pall-mall.

Propoſals and *Specimens* are delivered and Subſcriptions taken in at the above Places.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, August 4, 17[illegible]
For SALE,
By Order of the Hon. Commiſſioners of
Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON *Tueſday the* 11*th of this inſtant* August *expoſed to Sale, at the Houſe of* Mrs. Elizabeth [illegible] *downs, at the Fountain in Plymouth in the County of* D[illegible] *the following Goods; viz. One Hundred and odd Bags* [illegible] *wrought Wooll, and about Sixty Bags of Spun Wo*[illegible] *on Friday the* 14*th of the ſame Month will alſo be exp*[illegible] *Sale at the ſame Place the following Goods; viz.* [illegible] *of Camblets, containing Thirty-nine Thouſand One* [illegible] *and Eighteen Yards, Five Pieces of Coarſe Cloth,* [illegible] *Pieces of White Serge, Five Pieces of Coarſe Ratteen,* [illegible] *One Cheſt of Coarſe Hats, containing about Ten* [illegible] *with a Bundle of Hatbands, being of the Manufa*[illegible] *Ireland. All which Goods have been condemn'd, and* [illegible] *be viewed at the Cuſtom-Houſe at Plymouth till the* [illegible] *of Sale: Where Catalogues will be delivered.*

On the ſaid 14*th inſtant will be ſold at the ſame Place a Brigantine called the St. Antonio, Square Sterned,* [illegible] *then about Fifty Tons. An Inventory of the ſaid Veſſel alſo Samples of the Camblets, may be ſeen at the Secretary's Office at the Cuſtom Houſe, London, and at the Cuſtom-House at Plymouth.*

To be SOLD,
By virtue of an Act of Parliament,

THE Reverſion in Fee, Expectant on the Deaths of One, Two, or Three, Life or Lives in the Manor of FAIRBY, conſiſting of ten Meſſuages and Cottages; the Whole of the yearly Value of 300 l. and upwards.

Alſo the Fee Simple and Inheritance of a Meſſuage or Tenement called *Vilvaines Farm*, now in Poſſeſſion of Mr. [illegible] ley and others, and of the yearly Value of 40 l. or thereabouts. And alſo of all that Meſſuage or Tenement, and of the Mills and Cloſes of Ground thereunto belonging, called or commonly known by the Name or Names of *Botham Mills*, now in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Cauſway, junior, and of the yearly Value of about 25 l. And alſo of One fourth Part (the Whole in Four to be divided) of a Meſſuage or Tenement called by the Name of *Duxmoore*, now in the Poſſeſſion of Philip Courtenay, of the yearly Value of 6 l. 10 s. Which ſaid Manor, Meſſuages and Premiſes, are ſituate in the Pariſh of Tiverton, in the County of Devon; and are the Lands of John Worth, Eſq.

If any Perſon or Perſons ſhall be diſpoſed to purchaſe the or any Part of the aforeſaid Premiſes, they are deſired to apply to Mr. Simon Worth, Attorney at Law in Tiverton aforeſaid, from whom Surveys may be had of the ſame.

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